

The Daily Gazetteer.

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To the PEOPLE of GREAT BRITAIN.

Countrymen,



YOU have been of late so often and so pathetically address'd by such as are the avow'd Enemies of the present Administration, that you cannot think it strange, if a Person who thinks his Attachment to it his highest Honour makes use of the same Method, and applies to you

on their Behalf. If you expect that I should entertain you on new and extraordinary Subjects, you will find yourselves deceived: For till I see common Affairs, and such as fall every Day within our notice, better attended to than they are, I shall continue in my present Opinion, that strange Tales, and odd Stories, are much more likely to lead you farther wrong, than to give you any true Notion of what is right. The last Winter was a very severe one, and tho' its Sharpness is now over, its Consequences are still felt; and while they are felt, we ought not surely to forget their Cause. The Minds of Men are strangely disturbed by unusual Fears, and unaccountable Jealousies. We surmise the Destruction of the State, as we heretofore surmised the Danger of the Church, in its most flourishing Condition. We take Pains to revive that Party Spirit which heretofore had such desperate Consequences, and we encourage those Disputes which can have no other Effects than those of dividing and distracting us. In the midst of all this we have a Foreign War to manage, which it is hard to say, whether it concerns more nearly our Trade or our Reputation. On these Points I shall take the Liberty of offering you my Thoughts, which if they have no other Effect, will, I hope, have this, that they will provoke you to exercise your own.

There is nothing more certain than that the Seasons frequently vary, and yet this is a Point which Private Men, and even the People in general, do not seem to advert to. What we lately suffered, seemed to many prodigious, and out of the Course of Nature; but if they had dipp'd a little into our old English Chronicles, they would have seen that such rigorous Seasons were very frequent heretofore; and that even in Queen Elizabeth's Time there were several very severe Winters, and unkindly Summers. From the same Books they might have learned, that our Ancestors did not forget these as soon as they were over, but took a great deal of Pains to alleviate their ill Consequences, and to provide for the Ease and Safety of the Nation in general, by all the Means they could contrive.

If or many Years past we have been particularly and unusually bless'd with mild Seasons, large Harvests, and extraordinary Plenty, we ought to be extremely thankful to Providence for it; but not to fancy that such Blessings cannot be taken from us. The Seasons still are and always will be various; it is their Nature so to be, and if they seem constant for a few Years, even this is a Variety. We ought therefore to provide accordingly. His Majesty's Charity, and, in consequence of his Royal Example, the Liberality of his Subjects, preserved the Poor while the Weather was hard; the Wisdom of the Nation will, in all Probability, interpose, and prevent the great Inconveniencies arising from an arbitrary Method of exacting high Prices for Coals, and other Commodities, in Proportion to the Wants the People have of them, rather than any Scarceness in the Commodity. But this you will find is not enough; you must exert yourselves, in your several Capacities, in encouraging Industry, Frugality, and Publick Spirit. By this Means, such as are possessed of large Fortunes, by saving in Superfluities, will have it in their Power to relieve the Needy, the Necessitous will not want an Opportunity of altering their Condition by their own Labours; and the Idle, the Profligate, and Abandon'd Part of Mankind will be thought what they really are, *Fits Subjects for Correction rather than Objects of Compassion.*

Our Histories and our Experience inform us, that there never were Times absolutely quiet; that is to say, when all Men were easy and satisfied, content with their respective Conditions, and well pleased

with such as were in Stations above them; in all Probability there never will. It is not necessary, it is not reasonable to expect there should. Difference in Opinion amongst Men is to the Society what Winds are to the Air; it brushes off evil Vapours, and keeps them in Health and Exercise. But there is a wide Distinction between such little Disagreements, and those seditious Murmurs which are injurious to a State. Men may think variously in Matters of Government, without distracting themselves, or disturbing their Neighbours. A Man zealously affected to Monarchy may notwithstanding live very happily in Holland; and the warmest Republican if his Affairs call him to France will find no Inconveniencies from the extended Power of the Sovereign, during the Time that he resides among his Subjects. By the same Rule we are to submit to the Constitution of our Country, even in Cases where our Judgments do not altogether approve it; because the Inconveniencies flowing from a contrary Conduct would be far greater and more insupportable, even to ourselves, than any which can arise to us from our Submission. By the same Rule we are to pay such a Respect as the Laws of the Land require, or the Rules of Decency exact, towards Persons in high Offices; and this without any Respect to the Men, because the judging of their Behaviour is a Thing not committed to our Care.

But here, in our own Times and in our own Country, we see the Reverse of this daily practised, and practised under a false Notion of Freedom: Freedom from what, from the Laws of God and of Reason. One Set of People because they lead ill Lives, make a Jest of Religion; is this in any Sense right? Others because they are ill Subjects, ridicule the Constitution; can this have any good Consequences? One young Fellow damns the Clergy; another is for hanging up the Lawyers; a Third is for treating the Placemen somewhat worse. You will say perhaps, that there is no hindering young People from talking madly. It may be so; but we need not approve their Madness. The true State of the Matter is this; we are too apt to pardon all Abuse that does not reach ourselves. An honest Freeholder of Kent thinks there's no great Harm in the Craftsman's abusing the Ministry, but if he were to libel him by Name, he would go directly to his Attorney, and with good Reason. The People of England are exceedingly mistaken, if they fancy that Persons in Power are those only who feel the Outrages of Faction, themselves are not exempt. Those who charge the Ministry with Corruption, charge them with being venal. If they suspect the Integrity of Senators, they declare without Hesitation that their Electors are guilty of the grossest Prostitution. If Posterity believes one Part of the Tale, why should they not believe the other? And if they swallow the Whole, every Man is sure to be look'd upon as a Villain by his Grandson. Is not this a hopeful Situation? Are not these glorious Effects of Patriotism? Let every Man answer for himself, and let us lay our Hands upon our Breasts, and consider these Accusations, and if we find ourselves guilty, let us amend; and amongst other Points of Reformation let us acquire a Habit of speaking well of our Neighbours. This would certainly be for our Interest not a little, and for our Honour still more. It would make the present Age happy, and let us high in the Opinion of Posterity: Whereas the Currency of Abuse hath quite taken away the Shame attending an ill Reputation, every Man in these times being characterized not so much by his Practices as his Party.

Hitherto I have confin'd myself to the Conversations of Men; give me Leave to speak a little to their publick Conduct. We are a free People, and we ought to act like a free People. To grumble and rail are Privileges which Slaves will assume, if Freeman are aggrieved they ought to redress themselves. Evils of a publick Nature a Grand Jury may present, Evils of a lesser Nature private Men may reform. As to general Corruption, it depends upon you and you alone to refuse the Calumny, or to redress the Mischief. If you see the Craftsman, the Common Scribe, and twenty other Papers, libel the Royal Family with Impunity, insulting both Houses of Parliament, and talk of appealing to God from the Judgment of the Legislature, you may possibly think it does not concern you, but when they say that Corruption is epidemical, which is equi-

valent to calling you all Rogues and Rascals, you cannot certainly doubt whether this is true or no, or whether it imports you.

As to the War, it is not I think called a Ministerial War: On the contrary, 'tis said you call'd for it, nay that you were ready to rebel, if you had it not. The Malecontents intimate this in their Writings at home, the Spaniards publish it in their Manifestoes abroad. But tho' they agree in this, as they do in many other things, it may nevertheless be false. Yet whoever brought us the War, it is a Beast that must be fed, and must be properly managed; that is, it must be taught to hunt our Enemies, and not us; otherwise (Heroism aside) we had as good not have had it at all. A War for the Interest, the Honour and Safety of the Nation, is what the Friends of the Administration will always espouse. Do you look for Proofs? the Being of the Administration depend thereupon. A War calculated or turned to serve the Purposes of Faction is the War they dislike. Let us then inquire how this may be avoided.

In the Days of Queen Elizabeth, and in the Days of Queen of Anne, the British Nation made War with Success and Glory, may she not do so again, by pursuing the same Measures? She may without doubt. Under both those Reigns the Ministry apply'd themselves vigorously, apply'd themselves totally to the Care of this Point; Party Rage being for a time suspended. On the other hand, the People cheerfully contributed their Supplies, and unanimously supported such Measures as were necessary to render them victorious. In those times Burgbly and Godolphin had no other Enemies than the Spaniards and the French, with their Partizans. But if ever there should come a time when pretended Patriots should as eagerly and as inveterately seek to destroy the Administration at home, as foreign Enemies should endeavor to distress us abroad; what then would be our Lot? Either the Administration and the Publick must sink together, or the former must be superior to all other Administrations, and more than Men. I do not speak this out of a Spirit of Flattery but of Caution.

There is all the Reason in the World to expect that the greatest Care should be taken by a Ministry for the Welfare of the Nation at all Times and in all Cases; but more especially in the Case just now stated of a momentous and dangerous War. But let the Prudence of a Council, much more of a single Person, be ever so great, it is too much to hope that this alone should be able to confer Success; while the rest of the Society remain indifferent, Part of them perhaps are embark'd in an Opposition. In Affairs which regard us all, all must assist, all cannot advise indeed, but all may some way or other in their respective Stations be useful to the Publick, and therein to themselves. But we must not only be unanimous, we must also be steady and patient; we must allow Time for all things, and not lose our Wits if our Hopes should deceive us. If Trade suffers a little from the Loss of our Ships, we must remember the true Reason, That we are great Traders, and that will enable us to bear it. If we do not take Caracca Ships once a Month, we must recollect that our Enemies have them not to take, and that, upon due Consideration, will be found a tolerable Reason. In a word, we must leave Events to Providence, and censure Men, tho' they are great Men, only for their Conduct.

Such a Series of Behaviour would, in all Probability alter our Situation. Human Prudence, tho' it cannot govern the Seasons, may however regulate the Effects; tho' it be not able to produce Plenty, it is however capable of preventing Want. Poverty and Riches there will be ever in all Countries and in all Societies, but true Policy will have a great Effect upon these, and hinder either of them from becoming formidable; I say either of them, because Men of immense Estates, and Men under unbearable Necessity, are mutinous and dangerous alike, and, which is more, are like other Extremes easily united. In respect to domestick Concerns, we shall be also much better, let our present State be what it will. If, as the Malecontents say, we are corrupt one and all, then we must be govern'd by Corruption. These Men in one Breath affirm that to be necessary, which at the same time they represent as the greatest of Crimes; and then, rather than bear the Burthen of their own Absurdity, impiously throw it on their Government, the



Nation, and God himself. The War too would issue happily and gloriously; whereas, if we go on negligently, sedulously and impatiently, if we do nothing but loiter, grumble, and curle the Spaniards, we may indeed destroy the Ministry, but then we must also destroy ourselves. Such a Conduct would be unworthy of a free People, and would please none but the Malecontents.

R. FREEMAN.

H O M E P O R T S.

Dublin, March 28. Yesterday arrived the St. John Baptist, Chaffy, from Bourdeaux; and this Day the John and Mary, Russel, from Nantes.

Portsmouth, April 9. Sailed the Russell, Admiral Balcan, and the Grafton, Capt. Hilderfly, for Plymouth; the Advice and the Richman Men of War, and the Schooners bound for Gibraltar, are all unmoored.

Deal, April 9. Wind N. E. Came down and sail'd thro', the Fly, Rickards, for Falmouth, and the Elizabeth, Duce, for Barbados. Arrived the William, Walker, from Chepstow.

Gravesend, April 9. Yesterday pass'd by the God's Help, Grandall, and the Lady Elizabeth, Bredemus, from Amsterdam; the Prince William, Hind, from Rotterdam; the Algarve, Olding, from Faro; the Campsie, Underdown, from South Carolina; the Victoria, Barron, from Seville; the Parsons, Wood, from Dunkirk; And this Day the Lady Elizabeth, Barentz, from Amsterdam, and the Concord, Glow, from Norway.

L O N D O N.

Extract of a Letter from Geneva dated April 6. N. S.

The Pembroke Man of War, the Hon. Fitzroy Lee Commander, sail'd the 31st ult. as a Convoy to about 36 or 38 Sail of British Merchant-ships bound Westward; they had a fine Breeze to carry them off the Land; The two Privateers which were here sail'd before the Convoy, and continued upon our Coast; doubtless they made full Account of taking some of them; but the Day after the Convoy sail'd, the Kennington Man of War, Capt. Robinson, appeared on the Coast, and chased the two Privateers into Porto Fino: The said Man of War anchored off this Port the 3d Inst. and sail'd again the next Day, since which the two Privateers are come in here, without having done any Execution; and as it is suppos'd the Man of War is cruising on the Coast, doubtless they'll be afraid to venture out, and tho' there is very little Probability of our Men of War taking them, as they sail exceeding well and draw but little Water, yet they'll prevent their doing any Mischief, by their cruising in these Seas.

Yesterday a Wardmore was held by Mr. Alderman Arnold at Guildhall, for electing a Common-councilman for the Ward of Cheap in the Room of Mr. John Spiller deceased, when Mr. Theodores Cock (the Alderman's Partner) was unanimously chosen.

We hear that all the Regiments of Light Horse in England are to encamp this Summer on Hounslow and Black-heaths.

Last Wednesday died at his House in Queen-square Ormond-street, John Foster, of the County of Salop, Esq.

Yesterday Mr. Justice Fortescue and Mr. Baron Wright arrived in Town, having finish'd the Oxford Circuit.

As did Mr. Justice Parker, having finish'd the Midland Circuit.

Last Sunday died of a lingering Illness, at his House in Kensington, Mr. Andrew Murray, an eminent Wholesale Linnen-draper. He was a Man of great Probity, and tho' very hospitable died rich. He has left a great Part of his Estate to his Relations in Scotland, and several hundred Pounds to his Friends, and for Charitable Uses at Hammer-smith.

Yesterday was held the Annual Feast of the Burgesses for the City and Liberty of Westminster, when Mr. Machin of Dean-street, Soho, and Mr. Mackerrith of Mill-bank, Westminster, were sworn in the Town-Court Chief Burgesses for the said City and Liberty for the Year ensuing.

On Tuesday Night last Mr. Minnie, Gardener to Sir Robert Grosvenor, Bart. Member of Parliament for Chester, died suddenly in Bed by the Side of his Wife, at Peterborough-house, Millbank, Westminster. He went to Bed in good Health, and 'tis suppos'd he was taken with an Apopleck Fit.

Yesterday ——— Witchest, Esq; took the Oath and his Seat in the House of Commons, as Knight of the Shire for the County of Lincoln, in the Room of Sir Thomas Lumley Saunderson, now Earl of Scarborough.

The same Day several Prisoners were removed from the adjacent Prisons to Newgate, in order to take their respective Trials at the ensuing Sessions at the Old Bailey, which begins on Wednesday next.

Yesterday the famous Margaret Nowell, who was rescu'd some Weeks ago from three Constables after she had pick'd the Pocket of the Chevalier Rusca of a Gold Watch at Lincoln-Inn-fields Chapel, was retaken by Col. De Veil's Warrant, and by him committed to Newgate, under the Care of a Guard for fear of a second Rescue.

High Water this Day } Morning } Evening
at London Bridge. } 11 07 } 11 41

Bank Stock 141 1-4th India 158 1-4th. South Sea 98 1-4th. Old Annuity 171. New ditto 109 7-8ths. Three per Cent. 100 5-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 108 3-4ths. Five per Cent. ditto 91. Royal Assurance 87. London Assurance, 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. 12 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 4 l. 10 s. Prem. Salt Tallow 1-4th to 3-4ths Prem. English Copper 3 l. 7 s. 6d. Welsh ditto 19 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchange Orders 102. Three per Cent. ditto 96. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 110 1 8th.

General Post-Office, April 2, 1740.

WHEREAS the Post-Boy carrying the Bristol Mail from London to Hounslow, was attack'd and set upon between 3 and 4 of the Clock this Morning, a little beyond Knightsbridge, by a Single Person on Foot, of a Dark Complexion and a Middle Stature, having on a Light-colour'd Horseman's Coat, with the Cape button'd up, who led him into an adjacent Field, and there took from him the Bath and Bristol Bags, put them into a Green Bag, and rode off with them towards London, on the Horse that carried the said Mail;

The Postmaster General thinks proper to advertise the Publick, That whoever shall apprehend and Convey, or cause to be apprehended and Conveyed the Person who committed this Robbery, will be entitled to a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, besides the Reward given by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen: Or if any Person, whether Accomplish'd in the said Robbery, or knowing thereof, shall make a Discovery, whereby the Person who committed the same may be apprehended and brought to Justice, such Discoverer will, upon Conviction of the Party, be entitled to the same Reward, and also have his Majesty's most gracious Pardon.

By Command of the Postmaster General,
J. D. Barbut, Sec.

General Post-Office, April 4, 1740.

WHEREAS the Post-Boy carrying the Western and Portsmouth Mails from Bagshot to London, was set upon and attack'd about One of the Clock this Morning, in the Hollow Way coming from Bagshot, by Two Highwaymen, who appeared to be lusty, jolly Men, in Great Coats of a Whittish Colour, with the Capes button'd up, and Light-colour'd Wigs; One of them mounted on a Black Horse with a White Snip down his Face, and the other either on a Dark Chestnut, or a Brown Bay; and who stopping the said Boy ordered him to dismount, and threatened to shoot him if he made the least Noise or Resistance, then tied him Hand and Foot, and rode off with the Horses and Mail;

The Postmaster-General thinks proper to advertise the Publick, that whoever shall apprehend and convey, or cause to be apprehended and conveyed, both or either of the Persons who committed the said Robbery, will be entitled to a Reward of Two hundred Pounds, besides the Reward given by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen: Or if any Person, whether an Accomplice in the said Robbery, or knowing thereof, shall make a Discovery whereby the Persons, or either of them, who committed the same may be apprehended and brought to Justice, such Discoverer will, upon Conviction of the Party or Parties, be entitled to the same Reward, and also have his Majesty's most gracious Pardon.

By Command of the Postmaster-General,
J. D. Barbut, Secretary.

This Day is Published,

A New and Beautiful Edition, in Four Volumes Octavo, (Illustrated with 122 Copper plates) of
Spectacle de la Nature: or Nature display'd.

Being Discourses on such Particulars of Natural History as were thought most proper to excite the Curiosity, and form the Minds of Youth.

Translated from the French by S. HUMPHREYS, &c.
NB. The 2d, 3d and 4th Volumes in 8vo may be had separate.
Printed for R. Franklin in Covent-garden, C. Davis in Paternoster-row, and J. Pemberton in Fleet-street.

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The Fifth Edition of this Work, in four neat Pocket Volumes, illustrated with 122 Copper-plates. Also,
Bishop Atterbury's Sermons, in 4 Vols 8vo. the 4th Edition.

To be Sold by Auction,
At the White Lion in Wych-street, near New-Inn.
This Evening (being the 14th Night's Sale) and the 12 following Evenings,
THE LIBRARY of Sir Philip Sydenham, Bart. deceased.

In this Night's Sale are,
Octavo. Herne's Acc. of Charter-house English Baronets, 3 vols. Fleetwood's Chron. Pictosum. Five Letters conc Inspiration. Quarto. Robertson's Thesaur. Ling San. Reland's Palestina, a vol. Silius Italicus Drackenborehii. Taylor's Hist. Gavel-kind. Wright's Travels, 2 vol. Cuts. Willis's parochiale Anglican. Survey of Cathedr. 2 vol. Cuts. Webster's Hist. of Metals. Folio. Holy Bible. Biome's Brit. I. Pap. w. Maps. Speilman's Glossary. Hammond on the N. Test. Harrington's Works. O'Hanlon's Jurispr. with Cuts. Holbyday's Juvenal. Hobbes's Leviathan. Hackluyt's Voyag. 1 vol. Ben Johnson's Works.

This Day is published,
A NEW EDITION, of
THE Assembly's Shorter Catechism
Revised, and Reader'd after for General Use.
Printed for J. Gray, at the Cross Keys in the Poultry, near Cheap-side.

Where may be had,
1. Bennet's Christian Oratory; or the Devotion of the Closet Display'd. Two Volumes 8vo. Both Volumes may be had separate. 2. — Truth, Inspiration, and Usefulness of the Scripture, 8vo. 3. — Defense of his Memorial of the Reformation, 8vo. 4. A Disquisition of the Importance of the Doctrine of the Trinity. By the late Mr. Simon Brown. 5. Grove on Secret Prayer. 6. — on Saving Faith. 7. — on the Resurrection. 8. — on a Future State. 9. — Funerall Sermon for Darch. 10. —'s Miscellaneous. 11. Christ the Light of the World. A Sermon. By Tho. Amory. 12. A Funerall Sermon on the Death of Mr. Strong. By the same Author. 13. Foster's Sermons, 2 Vol. 8vo. 14. Chandler's Paraphrase and Critical Commentary on Joel. 15. Account of the Conference in Nicholas Lane. 16. Sermons against Popery. 17. — Letters to Dr. Guise. 18. — Letters to Dr. Berriman.

Dr. ROBERT EATON'S
BALSAMICK STYPTICK.

Truly prepared and sold at the Doctor's late Dwelling House, now Mr. DUTTON's in Salisbury Court, Fleet-street.

THIS Medicine restrains in a most surprising Manner, all internal as well as external Hemorrhages, i. e. it infallibly and quickly stops all dangerous Bleedings at the Nose or Gums, spitting or vomiting Blood; also the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoids or Menstrues, bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. (it used according to the plain Directions given with it) as will appear by the Certificates of several Eminent Physicians, and in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himself, and dedicated to the College of Physicians, a little before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years, at Sea or on Shore, at Home or Abroad, i. e. in all Climates, therefore must be universally Useful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majesty's Letters Patent for the sole Vending of this most Excellent Medicine, but also a Clause in a late Act of Parliament, exempting this Medicine from the Inspection of the Censors of the College of Physicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Styptick from a Prescription of Helvetius, and use it in the Room of Dr. Eaton's; but whoever tries both, will soon be perswaded that Our's exceeds theirs in all Respects, in a most eminent Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Old Shop, Practical Scheme, at the Royal Exchange; Mr. R. Bradshaw's Warehouse behind the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymist, in Bartholomew Close; Mr. William Evans, Bookseller, in Bristol; Mr. Hammond, Jun. Bookseller, at York; Mr. Roe, Bookseller, in Derby; Mr. Raiks, Printer, in Gloucester; Mr. Darcy, Printer, in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill, Mercer, at Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. Howard, an Apothecary, at Kidderminster; Mrs. Trobridge, a Shop-keeper, in Exeter; Mr. Halliux, an Apothecary, at Brackley; Mrs. Unett, a Bookseller, at Wolverhampton; and Mr. Bryan, a Printer, at Worcester.

Bradford, March 29, 1740.

WHEREAS in a Postscript to a Pamphlet lately published, intitled, The Advantages and Disadvantages which will attend the Prohibition of Merchandizes of Spain, the Author asserts, 'That being in company with several of the greatest and most intelligent of the Clothiers in the Town of Bradford, who carry on the Manufacture of Spanish Wool, they all seem'd desirous that the Prohibition of Spanish Wool might take Place, apprehending from it not only National but also Private Advantages.' We the Clothiers of Bradford, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, do declare, That the above Assertion, and also what he further pretends to have learn'd, and the Remarks thereon said to have been made to him by us, are absolutely false.

Paul Methuen Zach. Shropwell
John Stafford William Davis
John Shewell, and Comp. Fran. Bush
Henry Mettlen Humphrey Tugwell
Edward Poore William Bush
Forbushus Bush Jos. Baskerville
Sam. Cam Richard Phelps
Mal. Smith Stephen Phelps
Geo. Hutchings